



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 121323

TO: Umar Arshad
Location: 4A29
Art Unit : 2174
Tuesday, May 11, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/830470

From: Carol Wong
Location: EIC 2100
PK2-4B33
Phone: 305-9729

carol.wong@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Arshad,

Attached in two formats are the search results (from commercial databases) for your case: paper and disk. Pls note that for the digital format, tagging of relevant items is not possible, and bolding of search terms is sometimes lost.

For the paper format, color tags mark the patents/articles which appear to be most relevant to the case. Color of tag has no significance. Pls review all documents, since untagged items might also be of interest. If you wish to order the complete text of any document, pls submit request(s) directly to the EIC2100 Reference Staff located in PK2-4B40.

Pls call if you have any questions or suggestions for additional terminology, or a different approach to searching the case. Finally, pls complete the attached Search Results Feedback Form, as the EIC/STIC is continually soliciting examiners' opinion of the search service.

Thanks,
Carol



File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/May W01

(c) 2004 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040506,UT=20040429

(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	943630	RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL- INEA?
S2	252855	BAR OR BARS
S3	217180	BAND OR BANDS
S4	789201	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER() (LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L- APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON- FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	1319144	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG- E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	186071	S5(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? - ?)
S7	1328904	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR- ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	623937	ASSOCIAT?
S9	958503	CONNECT?
S10	114663	ROW OR ROWS
S11	39204	(MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE- LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING) (3N) (DATA OR INF- ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12	72967	S4(3N) (S1:S3 OR S10)
S13	6190	S12(25N) (S6 OR S10)
S14	87375	S4(3N)S7:S9
S15	370	S13(25N)S14
S16	77	S15/TI,AB,CM
S17	14	S15/TI,AB
S18	62822	S4(3N)S7
S19	127	S13(20N)S18
S20	32	S19/TI,AB,CM
S21	166063	S7:S9(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATI- C? ?)
S22	27	S15(25N)S21
S23	43907	IC='G06F-017'
S24	4757	IC='G06F-019'
S25	1639	IC='G06T-001'
S26	11910	IC='G06F-003'
S27	12	S15 AND S23:S26
S28	75	S17 OR S20 OR S22 OR S27
S29	75	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S30	74	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

30/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00917866

Navigation system

Navigationssystem

Systeme de navigation

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Xanavi Informatics Corporation, (1813720), 4991, Hironodai 2-chome,
Zama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Koyanagi, Takuo, 320, Hikifune Ekimae Plaza, Kyojima 1-38-1, Sumida-ku,
Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Altenburg, Udo, Dipl.-Phys. et al (1268), Patent- und Rechtsanwälte
Bardehle . Pagenberg . Dost . Altenburg . Geissler . Isenbruck
Galileiplatz 1, 81679 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 837434 A1 980422 (Basic)
EP 837434 B1 030108

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97117749 971014;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96274617 961017

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G08G-001/0968; G01C-021/20

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 673010 A; EP 703435 A; WO 94/27268 A; US 4761742 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 095, no. 006, 31 July 1995 & JP 07 063571
A (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP), 10 March 1995,;

ABSTRACT EP 837434 A1

A navigation system which provides easy-to-understand route guidance using landmarks. Once a guided route is determined (201), the system determines the priority of landmarks to be used in route guidance considering such factors as an initial setting, time of day (daytime or nighttime), and user specifications (201), and selects crossings for which route guidance will be given (203). As a mobile unit approaches one of selected crossings (203, 206, 207), the system selects one of landmarks at the crossing and, at the same time, selects guidance phrases based on a relationship between the position of the landmark and running directions in which the mobile unit runs before and after passing through the crossing (209). Then, with the use of the landmark, the system provides guidance information on the running direction after passing through the crossing (210) using the selected phrase.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 4571

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010627 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010509

Application: 980422 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Oppn None: 040102 B1 No opposition filed: 20031009

Grant: 030108 B1 Granted patent

Examination: 980422 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
971117

Change: 990107 A1 Designated Contracting States (change)

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200302	647
CLAIMS B	(German)	200302	578
CLAIMS B	(French)	200302	777
SPEC B	(English)	200302	3461
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5463
Total word count - documents A + B			5463

...SPECIFICATION road is represented approximately as a combination of a plurality of straight lines (links), and a node as a connection point of two links. A crossing is always a node.

As shown in the figure, crossing data on each crossing in this configuration is composed of the crossing node ID, the x-y coordinates of the crossing location, the number of neighboring nodes of the crossing, neighboring node information, the number of landmarks at the crossing, and information on each landmark at the crossing.

Neighboring node information is composed of the ID of...

30/5,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00309380

Data acquisition control method and system for a hand held reader.

Verfahren und System zur Datenerfassungssteuerung für ein Handlesegerät..

Methode et système de commande de l'acquisition de données pour un lecteur portatif.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SORICON CORPORATION, (946480), 4725 Walnut Street, Boulder, CO 80301,

(US), (applicant designated states:

AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Wilber, Scott A., P.O. Box 523, Boulder, CO 80306, (US)

Joffe, David, 1440 Kendal Drive, Boulder, CO 80303, (US)

Duzee, Brian Van, 3030 Ash Avenue, Boulder, CO 80301, (US)

Haas, Mark, 1067 1/2 West Genesee, Lafayette, CO 80026, (US)

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Wieland, Chris Mark, 230 Francis Street, Longmont, CO 80501, (US)

Fox, Thomas D., 710 North Street, Boulder, Colorado 80302, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Hackett, Sean James et al (55261), Marks & Clerk 57-60 Lincoln's Inn

Fields, London WC2A 3LS, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 279655 A2 880824 (Basic)

EP 279655 A3 901205

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88301335 880217;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 15220 870217; US 141026 880119

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06K-009/42; G06K-009/62;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 3967243 A; US 3967243 A; US 3710323 A; US 4558461

A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

NACHRICHTENTECHNIK ELEKTRONIK, vol. 36, no. 12, 1986, pages 472-476; K.

NOTBOHM et al.: "Automatische Ziffernerkennung in einer Briefverteilmaschine"

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SYSTEMS, MAN, AND CYBERNETICS, vol. SMC-10, no. 5,

May 1980, pages 270-275; M.A. NARASIMHAN et al.: "Simulation of alphanumeric machine print recognition";

ABSTRACT EP 279655 A2

An apparatus for character recognition comprising means (100, 130) for producing first signals corresponding to the image of a character to be identified, means (136) for standardizing said first signals to produce second signals therefrom, said standardizing means comprising means (111, 120; 133-135) for modifying said first signals to represent a physically modified character whereby said second signals represent said character modified in a predetermined manner, means (122) for storing third signals corresponding to at least one characteristic of a plurality of different characters, and means (140) for comparing said second and third signals to identify said first mentioned character.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 104

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 880824 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 901205 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report

Examination: 910731 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
910603
Withdrawal: 920408 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was withdrawn: 920204

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	3416
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	16558
Total word count - document A			19974
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			19974

...SPECIFICATION it a mean and a variance. These quantities are calculated and then stored in the **data** bas. The **correlation** between every pair of above mentioned variables (for each character) is computed and the results are organized into a symmetric matrix, with 64 **rows** corresponding to the 64 variables and 64 columns corresponding to the same 64 variables. At the **intersection** of any **row** i and the column j can be found the correlation between the ijth variables. This matrix can be considered as a matrix of **cross correlations**.

The next step is in mathematical terms to uniquely diagonalize this matrix. This is accomplished...

30/5,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00290646

Dynamic switch with task allocation capability.

Dynamisches Schaltnetzwerk mit Aufgabenzuordnungsmöglichkeit.

Reseau dynamique commutateur avec possibilite d'allocation des taches.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Georgiou, Christos John, 14 Nosband Ave. No. 6H, White Plains N.Y. 10605,
(US)

Rosenfeld, Philip Lewis, 100 Round Hill Drive, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.
10510, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Jost, Ottokarl, Dipl.-Ing. (6092), IBM Deutschland GmbH Patentwesen und
Urheberrecht Schonaicher Strasse 220, D-7030 Boblingen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 293616 A2 881207 (Basic)
EP 293616 A3 900816

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88107074 880503;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 58087 870604

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46; G06F-015/16;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 4630045 A; US 4630045 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

TENTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE, Royal
Institute of Technology, Stockholm, 1983, pages 301-308, IEEE, Computer
Society Press, SE; B.W. WAH: "A comparative study of distributed
resource sharing on multiprocessors"

IDEM;

ABSTRACT EP 293616 A2

A switch for use in a star topology that monitors interprocessor
communications activity and uses this information to improved system

performance. The switch keeps track of idle processors in the system. When a new task is created for execution on an idle processor, it is sent to a switch which then directly routes it to the first available processor. This eliminates overhead which otherwise is incurred if the task were first transmitted to a processor serving as a task dispatcher from where it would subsequently be sent to an idle application processor.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 96

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 881207 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 890614 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
890413
Search Report: 900816 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Change: 900816 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
(change)
Examination: 921209 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
921028
Withdrawal: 930901 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 930309

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	570
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	5812
Total word count - document A			6382
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6382

...SPECIFICATION parallel to each other, and the column lines are also parallel to each other. The row lines and column lines are arranged such that each row line intersects with each column line. Often the row and column lines are arranged perpendicular one to the other.

At each intersection of a row and column, bidirectional switches or cross-points, such as 32, 34, 36, and 38, are provided. Each cross-point serves to connect a row to a column when turned on and thus achieve the connection of data between the data lines.

For purposes of explanation cross-points 32, 34, 36 and 38...

30/5,K/41 (Item 41 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00978072

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR BIOMETRIC IMAGE ASSEMBLY FROM MULTIPLE PARTIAL
BIOMETRIC FRAME SCANS

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'ASSEMBLAGE D'UNE IMAGE BIOMETRIQUE A PARTIR DE
BALAYAGES MULTIPLES DE TRAMES BIOMETRIQUES PARTIELLES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

I-CONTROL SECURITY INC, 1999 South Bascom Avenue, Suite 700, Campbell, CA
95008, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states
except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

RUSSO Anthony P, 58 W 75th Street, #3A, New York, NY 10023, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

ANANIAN R Michael (et al) (agent), Dorsey & Whitney LLP, 4 Embarcadero

Center, Suite 3400, San Francisco, CA 94111, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200307127 A2 20030123 (WO 0307127)
Application: WO 2002US22211 20020712 (PCT/WO US0222211)
Priority Application: US 2001305120 20010712; US 200299554 20020313; US
200299558 20020313
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 24542

English Abstract

Method and system for reconstructing seamless fingerprint image from set of image slices, or frames, from fingerprint swipe sensor. Robust normalized cross-correlation procedures are used for frame evaluation and image matching. Efficient use of device processing resources including memory by keeping only data frames that indicate moving finger and discards frames where no finger exists at sensor during acquisition or finger has not moved since last frame was acquired. Capability to adjust sensor settings during acquisition process to obtain optimal results. Logic ensures operation across different physical systems and sensor characteristics with varying acquisition speeds. Statistics regarding resulting reconstructed image and finger swiping process are computed and embedded in reconstructed image and are useful to the downstream fingerprint matching system, and by embedding in image, inventive system and method ensure that any fingerprint processing system can use information if when called upon to do so.

French Abstract

Procede et systeme permettant de reconstruire une image d'empreinte digitale continue a partir de tranches d'images, ou de trames, fournies par un detecteur a balayage d'empreintes digitales. L'evaluation des trames et la mise en correspondance d'images se fait au moyen de techniques de correlation croisee normalisees robustes. L'invention concerne l'utilisation efficace de ressources de traitement de dispositif consistant a ne conserver que les trames de donnees qui indiquent un mouvement du doigt et a rejeter les trames sans doigt au niveau du detecteur au moment de l'acquisition de donnees ou avec doigt qui n'a pas bouge depuis la derniere acquisition de trames. Cette invention offre la possibilite de retoucher les reglages du detecteur pendant le processus d'acquisition et d'optimiser les resultats. La logique permet d'utiliser differents systeme physiques et differentes caracteristiques de detection avec des vitesses d'acquisition variables. Des statistiques relatives a l'image ainsi reconstruite et le processus de balayage du doigt, qui sont calcules et incorpores dans l'image reconstruite, sont exploites en aval dans le systeme de mise en correspondance des empreintes digitales. Grace a l'integration dans l'image, le systeme et le procede selon l'invention garantissent que tout systeme de traitement d'empreintes digitales peut utiliser l'information chaque fois qu'il est sollicite en ce sens.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030123 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Correction 20030327 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/10-10/10, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/10-10/10; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office

Republication 20030327 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... in claim 60, wherein the patches of each frame to be correlated are the middle row of each frame.

63 A method as in claim 56, wherein the movement detection normalized cross correlation (NCQ for rows (or regions) R of a frame is given by the expression:

M-d

Z flastFraine...

...m=d+1 ni=d+1

1 5 where: NCC(R,d) is the normalized cross - correlation of the row R of the last useful acquired frame with row R of the current acquired frame for a lag value of d, C7 and C8...

30/5,K/50 (Item 50 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00561856 **Image available**

INFORMATICS SYSTEM WEAVES

LIGNES ENTRECROISEES POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

JOHNS HOPKINS SINGAPORE PTE LTD,

POSTON David,

POSTON Timothy,

RAGHAVAN Raghu,

RAPPEL James Kolenchery,

Inventor(s):

POSTON David,

POSTON Timothy,

RAGHAVAN Raghu,

RAPPEL James Kolenchery,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200025229 A1 20000504 (WO 0025229)

Application: WO 99SG103 19991022 (PCT/WO SG9900103)

Priority Application: SG 983834 19981027

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM

AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL

PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8916

English Abstract

The invention is a method of visually representing the relationships between data and actions, including a time dimension where this is required. It does this through the representation of items of data as "ribbons" which are "woven" in a pattern appropriate to the subject, and by using different visual arrangement for the intersections between these ribbons in order to convey different meanings. These arrangements include straight forward under-and-over intersections, but also use the metaphor of one or two longitudinal slits in one ribbon through which the other ribbon is threaded. The use of intersections with differing symbolic significance makes it possible to represent in two dimensional form a level of complexity which would otherwise require three dimension to be visualised. This form of weave diagram is particularly useful for data handling and data mining applications on computers and can be used as the basis for a graphical user interface.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede permettant de représenter visuellement les relations existants entre des données et des actions, comprenant une dimension temporelle lorsque c'est necessaire. Pour ce faire on represente des elements de données sous forme de "rubans" qui sont "tissés" avec un motif adapte au sujet, et on utilise differents arrangements visuels pour les intersections situees entre ces rubans qui revetent des significations differentes. Ces arrangements comprennent des intersections directes sous-jacentes et sus-jacentes mais utilisent egalement la metaphore d'une ou de deux fentes longitudinales menagees dans un ruban dans laquelle l'autre ruban est enfile. L'utilisation d'intersections revetant une signification symbolique differente permet de représenter sous une forme bidimensionnelle un niveau de complexite qui devrait normalement necessiter une representation tridimensionnelle pour pouvoir etre visualisee. Cette forme de diagramme de tissage est particulierement utile pour des applications de manipulation et d'exploration en profondeur des données sur des ordinateurs et peut servir de base pour une interface graphique utilisateur.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... weaves related to the same process. A weave is a collection of two groups of **ribbons**, their **intersections**, and **associated "information"** and **"action"** objects. **Information** - 14 objects **display information** and action objects perform a predefined actioza, (for example, collect data, -Nralidate, generate nLore weaves d3mainica:dy, etc.), on activation by clicidng the **intersections** or the **ribbons**. The ribbons themselves are grouped based on their class, (for example, in the symptom group...

30/5,K/52 (Item 52 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00498785 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING COLOR AND/OR COMPOSITION

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE MESURER LA COULEUR ET/OU LA COMPOSITION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

VALMET AUTOMATION INC,
SHAKESPEARE John,
SHAKESPEARE Tarja,

Inventor(s):

SHAKESPEARE John,
SHAKESPEARE Tarja,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9930137 A1 19990617

Application: WO 98FI962 19981210 (PCT/WO FI9800962)

Priority Application: US 9769275 19971211; US 98205671 19981204

Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE
DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ
BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G01N-021/64

International Patent Class: G01N-021/25; G01N-021/84

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13957

English Abstract

The invention relates to a method and apparatus for determining the color and/or composition of a material. A sample of the material is illuminated with at least three separate illumination bands singly or in combination, said illumination bands collectively substantially spanning at least the visible range. The light reflected or transmitted by the sample is measured with at least four light detector elements responsive to light in wavelength bands which substantially span the visible range when the sample is illuminated. The width of the illumination bands differs in such a manner that the illumination bands are narrowest near the expected fluorescence absorption bands.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant de determiner la couleur et/ou la composition d'un materiau. On illumine un echantillon du materiau a l'aide d'au moins trois bandes d'eclairage separees, individuellement ou combinees les unes aux autres, lesdites bandes d'eclairage couvrant collectivement, dans une large mesure, au moins la gamme visible. On mesure la lumiere reflechie ou transmise par l'echantillon a l'aide d'au moins quatre elements detecteurs de lumiere sensibles a la lumiere dans des bandes de longueur d'ondes qui couvrent dans une large mesure la gamme visible lorsque l'echantillon est eclaire. La largeur des bandes d'eclairage differe de telle maniere que les bandes d'eclairage sont le plus etroites pres des bandes d'absorption de fluorescence prevues.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... one or two dimensions, or is an autocorrelation in one or two dimensions or a **cross - correlation** between **rows** or columns of the measurement or a convolution with a specified one or two dimensional ...

30/5,K/53 (Item 53 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00498784 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING COLOR AND/OR COMPOSITION

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE MESURER LA COULEUR ET/OU LA COMPOSITION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

VALMET AUTOMATION INC,
SHAKESPEARE John,
SHAKESPEARE Tarja,

Inventor(s):

SHAKESPEARE John,
SHAKESPEARE Tarja,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9930136 A1 19990617

Application: WO 98FI961 19981210 (PCT/WO FI9800961)

Priority Application: US 9769275 19971211; US 98205670 19981204

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DE

DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK

SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ

BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT

SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G01N-021/64

International Patent Class: G01N-021/25; G01N-021/84

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13883

English Abstract

The invention relates to a method and apparatus for determining the color and/or composition of a material. A sample of the material is illuminated with at least three illumination bands singly or in combination, said illumination bands collectively substantially spanning at least the visible range. The light reflected or transmitted by the sample is measured with at least four light detector elements responsive to light in wavelength bands which substantially span the visible range when the sample is illuminated. The measured reflected or transmitted light is compared to the light reflected or transmitted by a reference material of known apparent emissivity or transmissivity and the apparent emissivity or transmissivity of the sample is calculated therefrom.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant de determiner la couleur et/ou la composition d'un materiau. On illumine un echantillon du materiau a l'aide d'au moins trois bandes d'eclairage, individuellement ou combinees les unes aux autres, lesdites bandes d'eclairage couvrant collectivement, dans une large mesure, au moins la gamme visible. On mesure la lumiere reflechie ou transmise par l'echantillon a l'aide d'au moins quatre elements detecteurs de lumiere sensibles a la lumiere dans des bandes de longueur d'ondes qui couvrent dans une large mesure la gamme visible lorsque l'echantillon est eclaire. On compare la lumiere reflechie ou transmise mesuree a la lumiere reflechie ou transmise par un materiau de reference d'emissivite ou de transmissivite apparente connue et on calcule sur cette base l'emissivite ou la transmissivite apparente de l'echantillon.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... one or two dimensions, or is an autocorrelation in one or two

dimensions or a **cross - correlation** between **rows** or columns of
the measurement or a convolution with a specified one or two dimensional
...

30/5,K/54 (Item 54 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00475572

METHOD FOR ORGANIZING INFORMATION

PROCEDE D'ORGANISATION D'INFORMATIONS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CULLISS Gary,

Inventor(s):

CULLISS Gary,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9906924 A1 19990211

Application: WO 98US15109 19980722 (PCT/WO US9815109)

Priority Application: US 97904795 19970801

Designated States: AU BR CA CN IL JP MX RU AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9142

English Abstract

A method of organizing information in which the search activity of a user is monitored and such activity is used to organize articles in a subsequent search by the same or another user who enters a similar search query. The invention operates by assigning scores to articles under the key terms in the index. As users enter search queries and select articles, the scores are altered. The scores are then used in subsequent searches to organize the articles that match a search query. As millions of people use the Internet, type in millions of search queries, and display or select from the many articles available over the Internet, they rank the information available over the Internet through an evolutionary process. The invention includes additional embodiments which incorporate category key terms and rating key terms.

French Abstract

Ce procede d'organisation d'informations consiste a surveiller l'activite de recherche d'un utilisateur et a utiliser cette activite pour organiser des articles dans une recherche ulterieure effectuee par le meme utilisateur, ou par un autre utilisateur entrant une demande de recherche similaire. L'invention fonctionne de maniere a attribuer des scores aux articles conserves sous les termes-cles, dans l'index. Lorsque des utilisateurs entrent des demandes de recherche et choisissent des articles, les scores sont modifies, puis ils sont utilises dans des recherches ulterieures afin d'organiser les articles correspondant a une demande de recherche. Etant donne que des millions de personnes utilisent l'Internet, tapent par millions des demandes de recherche et affichent ou choisissent a partir des nombreux articles disponibles sur l'Internet, ils organisent les informations disponibles sur l'Internet, par l'intermediaire d'un processus evolutif. L'invention comprend des modes de realisation additionnels incorporant des termes-cles de categories et des termes cles de classification.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the same initial settings from above, articles are listed in the boxes formed at the **intersectim** of the **rows** and columns of the matrix to indicate that such articles are **associated** with the **intersecting** key terms. Although the index is shown in pair groupings, the index can be extended...

30/5,K/56 (Item 56 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00454218 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING FRAME RELAY CONNECTIONS

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE DETERMINER DES CONNEXIONS A RELAIS DE TRAME

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CABLETRON SYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

BOSA Patrick A,

MAYO Gregory E,

CROWELL Christopher,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9844682 A1 19981008

Application: WO 98US5370 19980318 (PCT/WO US9805370)

Priority Application: US 97827541 19970328

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD

MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ

VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH

DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR

NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/26

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7323

English Abstract

A system determines that a frame relay connection exists between an interface on a first interface device and an interface on a second interface device, for example by comparing addresses resident in routing tables of the interface devices. The system then queries each of the first and second interface devices, to determine the amount of traffic that is communicated by each channel of each of the two interfaces. This data is then correlated to determine the relative amount of data by each channel on each of the two interfaces, and the pair of channels having the best correlation are determined to represent an actual connection.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme permettant de determiner l'existence d'une connexion a relais de trame entre une interface, situee dans un premier dispositif d'interface, et une seconde interface, situee dans un second dispositif d'interface, notamment par comparaison des adresses residant dans les tables d'acheminement de ces deux dispositifs d'interface. Ce systeme interroge ensuite chacun de ces dispositifs

d'interface, afin de determiner la quantite de trafic transmise par chaque canal de chacune des deux interfaces. Ces donnees sont ensuite mises en correlation afin de determiner la quantite relative de donnees transmises par chaque canal de chaque interface, ainsi que les deux canaux qui, presentant la meilleure correlation, vont représenter une connexion réelle.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the matrix includes several rows for interface B, and several columns for interface A. Each **row** represents one channel on interface B, and each column represents one channel on interface A. Thus, each **row-column intersection** can store a **correlation** factor that **relates** the amount of **data** traffic on the interface B channel represented by the corresponding **row**, with the amount of data traffic on the interface A channel represented by the corresponding...

30/5,K/59 (Item 59 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00367143 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR STORING AND RETRIEVING DATA IN A RELATIONAL DATABASE USING AN OBJECT MODEL

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE STOCKAGE ET D'EXTRACTION DE DONNEES DANS UNE BASE DE DONNEES RELATIONNELLE AU MOYEN D'UN MODELE OBJET

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

WALL DATA INCORPORATED,

Inventor(s):

OLDS Christopher C,
KROENKE David M,
GORDON Matthew C,
STANFORD Cathryn A,
KAWAI Kenji,
LI Jing,
MILLER Michael D,
CAI Zhiya,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9707470 A1 19970227

Application: WO 96US13284 19960815 (PCT/WO US9613284)

Priority Application: US 95516446 19950817

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI

GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO

NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG

AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL

PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 55569

English Abstract

Disclosed is a design tool (50) including a custom application (51) for creating forms and reports based on objects in an object model in order to store and retrieve data from a relational database (52). The forms

also enable queries to be performed on data stored in the relational database. The design tool runs on a computer (62) that includes a processing unit (63) controlled by an operating system (64).

French Abstract

L'invention se rapporte a un outil de conception (50) comprenant une application personnalisee (51) servant a creer des formulaires et des etats sur la base d'objets appartenant a un modele objet afin de stocker et d'extraire des donnees d'une base de donnees relationnelle (52). Les formulaires permettent egalement d'interroger des donnees stockees dans la base de donnees relationnelle. L'outil de conception fonctionne sur un ordinateur (62) qui comprend une unite de traitement centrale (63) commandee par un systeme d'exploitation (64).

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... tables. If, however, the relationship is many to many, an intersection table is generated with **rows** defined as containing pairs of foreign keys, one for each of the related SO tables. Each **row** in an **intersection** table is dependent on both of the related object instances; if either instance **related** to a given **intersection** table **row** is deleted or the relationship it represents is disconnected, the **intersection** table **row** must be deleted

Inherent in semantic object modeling is a method of restricting the amount...the call is forwarded to the child table group view element). This is correct because **intersection** table **rows** are only added and deleted by the Connecto (LISTING L39) and Disconnecto (LISTING L40), and...LISTING L38 illustrates an exemplary routine for determining the group view element contained by an **intersection** table **associated** with a semantic object table. The loop bounded by the lines 70-110 assigns the...represented on forms as such. In other words, a user cannot connect to a new **row** of an **intersection** table because there is no user specified data in an **intersection** table **row**

b " **line** 110, a function entitled NewRow is called to create a new **row** in the current data buffer and make it the current **row** of this group view element. A routine for doing this is not set forth herein...line 270, the variable pFK is assigned as a pointer to the foreign key that **relates** the **intersection** table to its parent table group. At line 280, the routine ParamJoin is invoked on the foreign key to produce a predicate which **relates** **rows** of the **intersection** table to the table associated with its parent table group. At line 300, a routine...

30/5,K/63 (Item 63 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00336403

METHOD OF SEISMIC SIGNAL PROCESSING AND EXPLORATION

PROCEDE D'EXPLORATION ET DE TRAITEMENT D'UN SIGNAL SISMISQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

AMOCO CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

BAHORICH Michael S,
FARMER Steven L,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9618915 A1 19960620
Application: WO 95US13644 19951005 (PCT/WO US9513644)
Priority Application: US 94353934 19941212
Designated States: AU CA CN GB MX NO RU TT AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT
LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: G01V-001/28
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 8222
English Abstract

A method for the exploration of hydrocarbons, comprising the steps of:
obtaining a set of seismic signal traces distributed over a
pre-determined three-dimensional volume of the earth; dividing the
three-dimensional volume into a plurality of vertically stacked and
generally spaced apart horizontal slices; dividing each of the slices
into a plurality of cells having portions of at least three seismic
traces located therein; measuring the cross-correlation between one pair
of traces lying in one vertical plane to obtain an in-line value and the
cross-correlation between another pair of traces lying in another
vertical plane to obtain a cross-line value; combining the in-line value
and the cross-line value to obtain one coherency value for each of the
cells; and displaying the coherency values.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un procede d'exploration en matiere
d'hydrocarbures, comportant les etapes suivantes: acquisition d'un
ensemble de traces sismiques sous forme de signaux reparties sur un
volume terrestre preetabli en trois dimensions; division de ce volume
tridimensionnel en plusieurs tranches horizontales empilees verticalement
et generalement espacees; division de chaque tranche en plusieurs cellules
comportant des parties d'au moins trois traces sismiques se trouvant dans
la tranche; mesure de la correlation croisee entre une paire de traces
situees sur un plan vertical afin d'obtenir une valeur en ligne et mesure
de la correlation croisee entre une autre paire de traces situees sur un
autre plan vertical afin d'obtenir une valeur de ligne transversale;
combinaison de la valeur en ligne et de la valeur de ligne transversale
pour obtenir une valeur de coherence pour chaque cellule, et, enfin,
affichage des valeurs de coherence.

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... cross-line direction;
(iii) determining the geometric mean of said most
positive zero mean lagged **cross - correlation** in the in-line
direction and said zero mean lagged **cross - correlation** in the
cross - line direction; and
(iv) repeating steps (i) through (iii) for substantially all
of the traces comprising said 3-D seismic **data** ; and
(c) **displaying** said geometric mean values to identify at
least one

30/5,K/70 (Item 70 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00207477 **Image available**

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR REFORMATTABLE SPREADSHEET

TABLEUR POUVANT ETRE REFORMATE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LOTUS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

SALAS R Pito,

EDELSON Glenn D,

KLEPPNER Paul S,

SHAVER Robert S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9204678 A1 19920319

Application: WO 91US6461 19910905 (PCT/WO US9106461)

Priority Application: US 90320 19900910

Designated States: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU NL SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/20

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11787

English Abstract

Spreadsheet apparatus enables reformatting and renaming of items forming the spreadsheet. A series of items forms a dimension along an axis of the spreadsheet. A label icon or labelling entity is user nameable to describe the series of items of an axis. Repositioning of the label icons repositions respective series of items and thus redefines/rearranges the axes of the spreadsheet. Sub-axes to an axis are similarly formed by series of items associated with a respective label icon. Order of label icons in predefined areas of a working screen view determine hierarchy of main axis and sub-axes for the label icons. There is a different predefined area for the possible vertical axes, possible horizontal axes, and the possible orthogonal axes of the spreadsheet. A cell module holds spreadsheet data in a matrix of memory cells. A symbol table translates between current specified names of items in the spreadsheet and indexes to cells of the cell module. Thus, a user is able to rearrange and/or relabel icons in the spreadsheet screen view to reformat the spreadsheet, and the supporting computer members provide display of the spreadsheet rearranged according to position of the icons without losing data of the items as held in respective intersections of the spreadsheet.

French Abstract

Tableur permettant de reformater et de changer le nom des elements le composant. Une serie d'elements constitue une dimension le long d'un axe du tableur. Une icone d'etiquette ou une entite d'etiquetage peut etre nommee par l'utilisateur pour decrirre une serie d'elements le long d'un axe. Le repositionnement des icones d'etiquette repositionne des series respectives d'elements et redefinit/reagence ainsi les axes du tableur. Des sous-axes d'un axe sont de la meme maniere formes par des series d'elements associes a une icone d'etiquette respectif. L'ordre des icones dans des regions predefinies d'une image d'un ecran de travail determine la hierarchie des axes principaux et des sous-axes pour les icones d'etiquette. Il y a differentes regions predefinies pour les axes verticaux possibles, les axes horizontaux possibles et les axes orthogonaux possibles du tableur. Un module de cellules maintient les donnees du tableur dans une matrice de cellules de memoire. Une table d'etiquettes traduit les noms d'elements specifies actuels du tableur et les index des cellules du module de cellules. Ainsi, un utilisateur peut

reagencer et/ou reetiqueter des icones dans l'image d'ecran du tableur pour reformater celui-ci, et les modules de gestion d'ecran de l'ordinateur assurent un affichage du tableau reagence selon la position des icones sans perdre des donnees concernant les elements contenus dans des intersections respectives du tableur.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... working screen view

and from the symbol table indications obtains through the cell module the **associated** user desired

information . As users rearrange items and/or icons in 30 the working screen view, the display defining module allows such positional rearranging while maintaining **association** between **intersections** of **rows** and columns and the user desired information held in those intersections.

To that end, a...

?

File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/May 07
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/May
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/May
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2004/May W1
(c) 2004 ProQuest
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/May
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2004/May 08
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/May W1
(c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2004/May 08
(c) 2004 San Jose Mercury News
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/May W1
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/May W1
(c) 2004 IDG Communications

Set	Items	Description
S1	5917082	RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL- INEA?
S2	877592	BAR OR BARS
S3	601890	BAND OR BANDS
S4	8102401	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER() (LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L- APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON- FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	7068627	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG- E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	197480	S5(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? - ?)
S7	7735405	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR- ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	5444302	ASSOCIAT?
S9	2534663	CONNECT?
S10	539598	ROW OR ROWS
S11	112675	(MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE- LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING) (3N) (DATA OR INF- ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12	109261	S4(3N) (S1:S3 OR S10)
S13	245	S12(S) (S6 OR S11)
S14	175983	S4(3N)S7:S9
S15	8	S13(S)S14
S16	2	S15/1999:2004
S17	6	S15 NOT S16
S18	5	RD (unique items)

S19 121 S13/1999:2004
S20 118 S13 NOT (S19 OR S15)
S21 105 RD (unique items)

21/3,K/14 (Item 13 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00932038 95-81430
Approach 3.0 improves speed, ease of use
Gryphon, Robert
InfoWorld v16n44 PP: 117-119 Oct 31, 1994
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 3095

...TEXT: three views: worksheets, charts, and cross-tab reports. The worksheet view both accepts input and **displays data**. Its **grid** format is reminiscent of a spreadsheet, with each record on one **row**. The chart and **cross** -tab views only manipulate and **display data**. You have a choice of line, bar, area, and pie charts. The cross-tab reports...

21/3,K/19 (Item 18 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00704502 93-53723
Expert systems in action
Fadum, Ole; Harvey, D M; Herdman, P T; Wiltshire, S P; et al
Pulp & Paper v67n4 PP: 86-99 Apr 1993
ISSN: 0033-4081 JRNL CODE: PUP
WORD COUNT: 8708

...TEXT: limit values, are sent to EPAQ only when the target quality or customer changes.

--Process **knowledge**. The quality **model** **represents** the specific process **knowledge** and defines the interdependencies between control and quality variables. The variables are defined in the...

...and quality variables are defined by connecting them together with lines in the matrix. Each **cross** section of **lines** contains a definition of the effect of a control variable change on the quality variable...

21/3,K/25 (Item 24 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00560092 91-34449
IBM's "Hollywood" Hits the Big Screen, Upstaging Lotus, SPC
Fridlund, Alan
InfoWorld v13n27 PP: 72, 77-80 Jul 8, 1991
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 2433

...TEXT: Hollywood can produce a wide range of numeric chart types, including area, high-low-close, **bar** (stacked, **overlapped**, or clustered by groups), pies, lines and stacked lines with variable line thickness, and scatterplots...

... and building complex charts is simplified by Hollywood's "layering" capability. This feature lets you **visually** contrast **data** sets or views of the same data and present them either superimposed or in succession...

21/3,K/28 (Item 27 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00070742 78-05055

Relational Diagramming: Plain Talk Won't "Buck" Understanding

Griffin, R. C.

Data Management v16n3 PP: 48-53 March 1978

ISSN: 0022-0329 JRNL CODE: DMG

...ABSTRACT: rules of use are as follows: 1. Sets of programs are identified by polygons while **data** is **represented** by circles. 2. Intersection of symbols occurs only where there is interaction between the components...

... is allowed, but intersection of circles is not. 4. Symbols may be repeated to facilitate **intersection**. Duplicate symbols are **row** and **column** identified. 5. Intersection symbols indicate any possible interaction between the components. 6. Intersections...

... Physical I/O may be implied, but it is not represented in the diagram. Relational **diagramming** facilitates more detailed **information** organization. It can serve as the basis for status reporting, numbering schemes, and planning. ...

? t21/3,k/45

21/3,K/45 (Item 9 from file: 484)

DIALOG(R) File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

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03420263 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Papers that summarise other papers (systematic reviews and meta-analyses)

Greenhalgh, Trisha

British Medical Journal (International) (IBMJ), v315 n7109, p672-675, p.4
Sep 13, 1997

ISSN: 0959-8146 JOURNAL CODE: IBMJ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2825

TEXT:

... a relative risk of 1.0.

If the confidence interval of the result (the horizontal **line**) **crosses** the **line** of no effect (the vertical line), that can mean either that there is no significant...

...on the graph. Now look at the tiny diamond below all the horizontal lines. This **represents** the pooled **data** from all eight trials (overall relative risk of coronary angioplasty compared with bypass surgery= 1...

...confidence interval of this relative risk (0.79 to 1.50). Since the diamond firmly **overlaps** the **line** of no effect, we can say that there is probably little to choose between the...

? t21/3,k/51,55

21/3,K/51 (Item 15 from file: 484)

DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
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02946960 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

A new stress-related syndrome of growth failure and hyperphagia in children, associated with reversibility of growth-hormone insufficiency

Skuse, David; et al

Lancet (GLAN), v348 n9024, p353-358

Aug 10, 1996

ISSN: 0140-6736 JOURNAL CODE: GLAN

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 4271

LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:

... between power spectra can be obtained from inspecting the SEs of the means on a **graphical display** of the **data**. 16% of values lie more than one SE from the mean. Therefore, where the SE **bars** do not **overlap**, the null hypothesis of no mean difference can be rejected at $p < 0.0256$ (ie ...

21/3,K/55 (Item 19 from file: 484)

DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
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02709645 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Uninformed votes: Information effects in presidential elections

Bartels, Larry M

American Journal of Political Science (GJPS), v40 n1, p194-230

Feb 1996

ISSN: 0092-5853 JOURNAL CODE: GJPS

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 11797

LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:

... in Tables 4 through 8 in the Appendix. The four panels of Figure 1 provide **graphical** representations of **information** effects for four different demographic categories: females, blacks, Protestants, and Catholics. (figure 1 omitted) The...

...zero-impact line indicate that the impact of the demographic characteristic increased with increasing information; **lines crossing** the dotted zero-impact line indicate that the impact of the demographic characteristic reversed direction...

? t21/3,k/102

21/3,K/102 (Item 2 from file: 647)

DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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00516136 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: WIN19920201S0287

Moving Presentations from Mac to PC (MISC.)

WINDOWS MAGAZINE, 1992, n 301, 40

PUBLICATION DATE: 920201

JOURNAL CODE: WIN LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: New Products
WORD COUNT: 702

... line, high-low combination and scatter graphs. Graphing features include 3D rotation and 3D perspective. **Bar** width, depth and **overlap**, **data** and frame color, **grid** types, and tick length and position can all be set to your preference. GraphShow allows graphs to have an unlimited number of **data** points.

Graphs can be imported from Lotus 1-2-3 version 1A, 2.0 and 3.0...
?

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2003/Dec(Updated 040402)

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200428

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	1742404	RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL- INEA?
S2	347769	BAR OR BARS
S3	279534	BAND OR BANDS
S4	1272557	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER() (LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L- APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON- FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	2969709	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG- E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	415752	S5(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATI? - ?)
S7	845477	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR- ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	326506	ASSOCIAT?
S9	3465210	CONNECT?
S10	166875	ROW OR ROWS
S11	31301	(MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE- LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING) (3N) (DATA OR INF- ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATI? ?)
S12	60144	S4(3N) (S1:S3 OR S10)
S13	1360	S12 AND (S6 OR S11)
S14	42632	S4(3N)S7:S9
S15	61	S13 AND S14

15/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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07820796 **Image available**

SYSTEM, METHOD, AND COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR SEARCHING REROUTE

PUB. NO.: 2003-315074 [JP 2003315074 A]

PUBLISHED: November 06, 2003 (20031106)

INVENTOR(s): TAKENAKA TOYOHIRO

APPLICANT(s): PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORP

APPL. NO.: 2002-119124 [JP 2002119124]

FILED: April 22, 2002 (20020422)

INTL CLASS: G01C-021/00; G08G-001/0969; G09B-029/00; G09B-029/10

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a reroute search system which automatically searches a reroute to a destination and outputs and shows it to a user, when a preset overpass route is not taken in solid crossing roads.

SOLUTION: The reroute search system is composed by providing a reroute search means 101, a reroute search determination portion 102, a set route recording portion 103, an inclination detecting means 104, a **map information** D/B 105, an output means 106, a position measuring device 107, and a search program 108. When an overpass route has been set at the solid crossing roads and a vehicle proceeds towards an intersection, the detecting means 104 distinguishes whether the vehicle has deviated from the set route. An azimuth line connecting the destination and a current position is found, and a road which **crosses** the azimuth **line** out of roads **crossing** at the intersection is determined as a rerouting object.

Besides, an azimuth line which connects the intersection and the destination is found, an angle between the azimuth line and each road crossing at the intersection is found, and a road having the smallest angle is determined as a rerouting object.

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15/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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07583253 **Image available**
INFORMATION CENTER

PUB. NO.: 2003-077096 [JP 2003077096 A]

PUBLISHED: March 14, 2003 (20030314)

INVENTOR(s): USHIKI NAOKI
YAMAKAWA HIROYUKI
SUGAWARA TAKASHI
KITANO SATOSHI
ITO YASUO

APPLICANT(s): EQUOS RESEARCH CO LTD

APPL. NO.: 2001-279493 [JP 2001279493]

Division of 11-304676 [JP 99304676]

FILED: October 26, 1999 (19991026)

INTL CLASS: G08G-001/137; G01C-021/00; G09B-029/00; G09B-029/10

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable route guidance by specifying a traveling course even in the absence of data about corresponding intersections and roads in the data of the traveling course obtained from an external device. SOLUTION: The information center 150 searches for a recommendable course to the destination, and transmits to the navigation device 100 the lines of coordinates of intersections to pass in the course. The device 100 matches the intersections against intersections in the road map data it stores as road network data. The device 100, in case it fails to specify the intersections in the road map during the matching, places in the map the received intersection coordinates as new intersections. Roads between such intersections are specified according to the road data and, in case no road is found to exist between two intersections, they are connected by a straight line to be specified as a new road.

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15/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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07524937 **Image available**

AUTOMATIC COLORATION METHOD, PROGRAM AND RECORDING MEDIUM FOR ARRANGEMENT
DRAWING OF DISTRIBUTION LINE OR THE LIKE

PUB. NO.: 2003-018768 [JP 2003018768 A]

PUBLISHED: January 17, 2003 (20030117)

INVENTOR(s): ARAI SHIGEHISA
ISHII TOSHIAKI
SANO TSUNEYO

APPLICANT(s): TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER CO INC:THE

APPL. NO.: 2001-195793 [JP 2001195793]
FILED: June 28, 2001 (20010628)
INTL CLASS: H02J-013/00; G06F-017/50

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make coloration using minimum colors, with which adjoining distribution lines connected to the same device are all provided with different colors and **crossing** distribution lines are differently colored in an automatic coloration method, program, and recording medium for an arrangement drawing of distribution lines or the like.

SOLUTION: For achieving automatic coloration of distribution lines and the like on the arrangement drawing which represents a state that the distribution lines and the like comprising a number of systems are connected to installations of a number of switches, poles, and the like, adjoining distribution lines which are not directly **connected** to and **crossing** distribution lines which **cross** on the drawing with, each distribution line, are extracted from arrangement data which represent connecting relation in the arrangement of distribution lines of each system, and in each installation; color numbers are provided with distribution lines of each system so that each adjoining/ **crossing** distribution line of the distribution lines has a different color; and an actual color name has the color number provided with each distribution line.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2003,JPO

15/9/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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05401814 **Image available**

DEVICE AND PROCESSING METHOD FOR REGISTERING STILL PICTURE

PUB. NO.: 09-016614 [JP 9016614 A]

PUBLISHED: January 17, 1997 (19970117)

INVENTOR(s): MINE YOTARO

APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD [000582] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 07-163451 [JP 95163451]

FILED: June 29, 1995 (19950629)

INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/30; G06T-001/00

JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 45.9 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Other)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To easily identify the approximate shape of still picture data by the small quantity of **information** by selecting two **representative** intersections when there are two or more representative contour points calculated in each block, calculating the representative color of each area by the approximation of a straight line **connecting** these representative intersections and registering the **information** of each **representative** intersection and each representative color.

CONSTITUTION: A block dividing means 3 divides still picture data 2 into plural blocks having plural boundaries and an outline calculating means 4 calculates a representative contour point to be an intersection between each boundary in each block and the outline of the picture. When there are two or more calculated representative contour points, an outline simplifying means 5 selects two representative intersections from the

representative contour points. A color calculating means 6 divides the block into two areas by the approximation of a straight line **connecting** the selected representative **intersections** and calculates the representative color of each area. A picture registering means 7 registers the **information** of each **representative** intersection and each **representative** color as registration data 8. Thereby the approximate shape of the still picture data 2 can easily be discriminated by the small quantity of information.
? t15/9/22

15/9/22 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016032919 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-190770/200418
XRPX Acc No: N04-151421

Cache sharing apparatus for multiprocessing system has processors each having dedicated tag array that is mapped to cache data array, and which are connected by cross bar interface to cache data array
Patent Assignee: HEWLETT-PACKARD DEV CO LP (HEWP); DELANO E (DELA-I); NAFFZIGER S D (NAFF-I)

Inventor: DELANO E; NAFFZIGER S D
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040030845	A1	20040212	US 2002217068	A	20020812	200418 B
JP 2004078958	A	20040311	JP 2003292158	A	20030812	200419

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002217068 A 20020812
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040030845	A1		15	G06F-012/00	
JP 2004078958	A		14	G06F-012/08	

Abstract (Basic): US 20040030845 A1

NOVELTY - A **cross bar** interface (122) **connects** processors (114) with a cache data array (118). Each processor has a dedicated tag array (132) **mapped** to the cache **data** array.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for retrieving a data line from a cache data array.

USE - For multiprocessing system.

ADVANTAGE - Allows processor to access level 2 cache data array over **cross bar** interface that may also be used to perform other processing system routing and arbitration functions. Enables upper level cache data array to be shared among processors while reducing cache latency. Eliminates need to provide complex logic for arbitrating among processors for upper level cache access.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a diagram of a multiprocessing system.

Processors (114)

Cache data array (118)

Cross bar interface (122)

Tag array (132)

Main memory (162)

pp; 15 DwgNo 2/8

Title Terms: CACHE; SHARE; APPARATUS; MULTIPROCESSOR; SYSTEM; PROCESSOR; DEDICATE; TAG; ARRAY; MAP; CACHE; DATA; ARRAY; CONNECT; CROSS; BAR; INTERFACE; CACHE; DATA; ARRAY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-012/08

File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H03A; T01-H03D
? t15/9/42

15/9/42 (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011032752 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-010676/199701
XRPX Acc No: N97-009403

Table structure extraction apparatus for extracting table line and intersection of table structure from print document - creating overlapped relation between neighbouring runs by image compression by performing OR operation with $n \times n$ pixels into one pixel value
Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INST TECHNOLOGY CO (MATU)
Inventor: LI R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
TW 283224 A 19960811 TW 93107860 A 19930924 199701 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): TW 93107860 A 19930924
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
TW 283224 A 26 G06K-003/00

Abstract (Basic): TW 283224 A

The appts extracts table structure in print document by overlapped relation between neighbouring runs involves image compression by performing OR operation with $n \times n$ pixels into one pixel value in $n(n=2,3,4,...)$ square area of input original two dimensional image data . A run detection is performed horizontal and vertical scan respectively to compressed two dimensional image data to evaluate horizontal run and vertical run. An extraction os horizontal and vertical segments is carried out for corresp path formed from continuously neighbouring horizontal and vertical runs by applying line judgement criteria.

A candidate table line is formed for searching continuously neighbouring horizontal and vertical segments to create corresp horizontal and vertical candidate table lines w.r.t. segments using algorithm of searching next neighbouring segment based on the condition of overlapped segment and continuously neighbouring run.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For extracting table structure. Easier to use.
Dwg.1/14

Title Terms: TABLE; STRUCTURE; EXTRACT; APPARATUS; EXTRACT; TABLE; LINE; INTERSECT; TABLE; STRUCTURE; PRINT; DOCUMENT; OVERLAP; RELATED; NEIGHBOURING; RUN; IMAGE; COMPRESS; PERFORMANCE; OPERATE; N; N; PIXEL; ONE; PIXEL; VALUE

Derwent Class: T01; T04
International Patent Class (Main): G06K-003/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J10A; T01-J10D; T04-G10E
? t15/9/44-45,50

15/9/44 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

010945802 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-442752/199644

Iso-surface generating for forming grid points of set scalar value from vol data stored in memory - extracting from vol data first grid point of first extremal value, then extracting from vol data second grid point having second extremal value

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: ITOH T; KOYAMADA K

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5559935	A	19960924	US 94347014	A	19941130	199644 B
JP 7200843	A	19950804	JP 93316747	A	19931216	199544

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93316747 A 19931216

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5559935	A	22	G06T-017/20	
JP 7200843	A	15	G06T-011/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5559935 A

The method involves extracting from the first memory a first grid point having a maximum scalar value w.r.t. the scalar values of the number of grid points of the multiple polyhedrons. Further it requires extracting from the first memory a second grid point having a minimum scalar value w.r.t. the scalar values of the number of grid points of the multiple polyhedrons. A list of polyhedrons that **intersect a line connecting** the first grid point to second grid point is generated and stored in a second memory.

The iso-surface is then generated according to the list of polyhedrons stored in the second memory and the predetermined scalar value.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In medical measurement by a CT scanner and the numerical analysis of temperature and stress distribution encountered in the design of a personal computer enclosure. It is then possible to draw **visualised data** desired by the user on an installed display unit based upon generated iso-surface data.

Dwg.2/15

Title Terms: ISO; SURFACE; GENERATE; FORMING; GRID; POINT; SET; SCALE; VALUE; VOLUME; DATA; STORAGE; MEMORY; EXTRACT; VOLUME; DATA; FIRST; GRID; POINT; FIRST; EXTREME; VALUE; EXTRACT; VOLUME; DATA; SECOND; GRID; POINT; SECOND; EXTREME; VALUE

Derwent Class: S05; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06T-011/00; G06T-017/20

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-D02A1; T01-J10C4

15/9/45 (Item 25 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010803847 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-300800/199630

Related WPI Acc No: 1997-226363

XRPX Acc No: N96-253020

Seismic signal processing and exploration method for exploration of hydrocarbon - using set of seismic signal traces distributed over predetermined three-dimensional volume of earth divided into number of spaced apart slices contg. seismic traces for correlation measurement

Patent Assignee: AMOCO CORP (STAD); CORE LAB GLOBAL NV (CORE-N)

Inventor: BAHORICH M S; FARMER S L
 Number of Countries: 024 Number of Patents: 014
 Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9618915	A1	19960620	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	199630 B
AU 9641333	A	19960703	AU 9641333	A	19951005	199642
EP 736185	A1	19961009	EP 95939565	A	19951005	199645
			WO 95US13644	A	19951005	
US 5563949	A	19961008	US 94353934	A	19941212	199646
NO 9602731	A	19961011	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	199650
			NO 962731	A	19960627	
EP 736185	B1	19970709	EP 95939565	A	19951005	199732
			WO 95US13644	A	19951005	
CN 1138902	A	19961225	CN 95191202	A	19951005	199806
MX 9603026	A1	19970601	MX 963026	A	19960726	199825
CA 2179901	C	19980818	CA 2179901	A	19951005	199844
AU 696742	B	19980917	AU 9641333	A	19951005	199849
US 5838564	A	19981117	US 94353934	A	19941212	199902
			US 96716612	A	19961001	
RU 2144683	C1	20000120	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	200045
			RU 96115275	A	19951005	
NO 311316	B1	20011112	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	200175
			NO 962731	A	19960627	
MX 204975	B	20011029	MX 963026	A	19960726	200279

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94353934 A 19941212; US 96716612 A 19961001

Cited Patents: EP 181216; US 5056066; US 5153858

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9618915	A1	E	32	G01V-001/28	
					Designated States (National): AU CA CN GB MX NO RU TT
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AU 9641333	A				Based on patent WO 9618915
EP 736185	A1	E	32		Based on patent WO 9618915
					Designated States (Regional): FR GB IT
US 5563949	A		13	G06F-019/00	
NO 9602731	A			G01V-000/00	
EP 736185	B1	E	16		Based on patent WO 9618915
					Designated States (Regional): FR GB IT
CA 2179901	C			G01V-001/28	
AU 696742	B				Previous Publ. patent AU 9641333
					Based on patent WO 9618915
US 5838564	A			G06F-019/00	Cont of application US 94353934
					Cont of patent US 5563949
RU 2144683	C1			G01V-001/28	Based on patent WO 9618915
NO 311316	B1			G01V-001/30	Previous Publ. patent NO 9602731
MX 204975	B			G01V-001/28	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9618915 A

The method comprises obtaining a set of seismic signal traces distributed over a predetermined three dimensional volume of the earth, dividing the three dimensional volume into a number of vertically stacked and generally spaced apart horizontal slices dividing each of the slices into a number of cells having portions of at least three seismic traces located in it.

The **cross correlation** is measured between one pair of trace lying in one vertical plane to obtain an in **line** value and the **cross correlation** between another pair of traces lying in another vertical plane to obtain a **cross line** value, which are combined to obtain

coherent values for each of the cells, that can be displayed.

ADVANTAGE - Coherent values reveal critical sub-surface details that are not readily apparent on traditional seismic sections.

Dwg.1/6

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 736185 B

A method of processing 3-D seismic data for locating subterranean features, faults, contours, or hydrocarbon deposits, the method comprising the steps of: a) obtaining 3-D seismic data covering a predetermined volume of the earth; b) constructing an array of three-dimensional cells representative of said volume, each of said cells being smaller than said volume, characterised in that: each cell has at least three laterally separated and generally vertical seismic traces located therein, the method further comprising: c) measuring for each of said cells the coherency of said at least three traces relative to two predetermined directions; and d) outputting said coherency values of said cells as **data** for forming a **map** indicative of subterranean features.

Dwg.1/6

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5563949 A

A method for the exploration of hydrocarbons, comprising the steps of:

- a) obtaining a set of seismic signal traces distributed over a pre-determined three-dimensional volume of the earth;
- b) dividing said three-dimensional volume into a plurality of vertically stacked and generally spaced apart horizontal slices and dividing at least one of said slices into a plurality of cells that are arranged into laterally extending rows and columns, each of said cells having portions of at least three seismic traces located therein, each of said portions of said traces generally extending vertically through said cells, and a first trace and a second trace in said cell lying in one generally vertical plane and a third trace and said first trace in said cell lying in another generally vertical plane that is generally at right angles to said one vertical plane;
- c) measuring across each of said cells the **cross - correlation** between said traces lying in said one vertical plane to obtain an **in-line** value and the **cross - correlation** between said traces lying in said another vertical plane to obtain a **cross - line** value that are estimates of the time dip in an in-line direction and in a **cross - line** direction;
- d) combining said **in-line** value and said **cross - line** value to obtain one coherency value for each of said cells; and
- e) displaying said coherency values of said cells across at least one of said horizontal slices.

Dwg.7/8

Title Terms: SEISMIC; SIGNAL; PROCESS; EXPLORATION; METHOD; EXPLORATION; HYDROCARBON; SET; SEISMIC; SIGNAL; TRACE; DISTRIBUTE; PREDETERMINED; THREE-DIMENSIONAL; VOLUME; EARTH; DIVIDE; NUMBER; SPACE; APART; SLICE; CONTAIN; SEISMIC; TRACE; CORRELATE; MEASURE

Derwent Class: S03

International Patent Class (Main): G01V-000/00; G01V-001/28; G01V-001/30; G06F-019/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G01V-001/00; G01V-001/34; G01V-001/36; G11B-023/00

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S03-C01X

15/9/50 (Item 30 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009464961 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-158497/199319
XRPX Acc No: N93-121688

Method of counting number of solid particle and measuring their cross sectional area - measuring area of solid particles ranging in a size from one micron to one millimetre across contained in sample of solids-loaded plastic material

Patent Assignee: ZITKO F (ZITK-I)
Inventor: CHANDLER H A; CRISPIN K W R; SMITH J S; ZITKO F
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 1183	H	19930504	US 91811210	A	19911219	199319 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91811210 A 19911219

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 1183	H	14	G01V-009/04	

Abstract (Basic): US 1183 H

The method involves gathering a first line of **data** points **representing** leading and trailing particle strip edge location data, processing the data associated with the first line to determine the number of particle strips on the first line and the area of each strip, and storing the edge location data and areas of the particle strips on the first line by strip number and line number identification. A second line of **data** points is gathered **representing** leading and trailing particle strip edge location data. The data associated with the second line is processed to determine the number of particle strips on the second line and the area of each strip. The edge location data and areas of the particle strips on the second line are stored by strip number and line number identification. Strip **overlapping** is tested for by comparing the edge location data of strips on the second line with strips on the first line. A next line of **data** points is gathered **representing** leading and trailing particle strip edge location data.

The data associated with the next line is processed to determine the number of particle strips on the next line and the area of each strip. The edge location data and areas of the particle strips on the next line by strip number and line number identification. Strip **overlapping** is tested for by comparing the edge location data of strips on the next line with strips on the preceding line. The data from sequentially **overlapping** particle strips is **associated** with a particular whole particle. The cross-sectional area of each whole particle is calculated, and the number of particles counted.

USE - With laser scanner.

(Dwg.1/6

Title Terms: METHOD; COUNT; NUMBER; SOLID; PARTICLE; MEASURE; CROSS; SECTION; AREA; MEASURE; AREA; SOLID; PARTICLE; RANGING; SIZE; ONE; MICRON ; ONE; MM; CONTAIN; SAMPLE; SOLID; LOAD; PLASTIC; MATERIAL

Derwent Class: S03

International Patent Class (Main): G01V-009/04

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S03-E04X; S03-E14E1; S03-F05C; S03-F06C

? t15/9/59

15/9/59 (Item 39 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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003248860

WPI Acc No: 1982-A6238J/198248

Relative motion sensing device for visual display system - has movable multi-cell detector communicating optical energy to and from pattern of passive position-related lines

Patent Assignee: KIRSCH S T (KIRS-I)

Inventor: KIRSCH S T

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 8204151	A	19821125				198248 B
US 4364035	A	19821214				198301
EP 78809	A	19830518	EP 82900873	A	19820203	198321
JP 58500777	W	19830512				198325
US 4390873	A	19830628				198328
EP 78809	B	19891011				198941
DE 3279977	G	19891116				198947

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 81273641 A 19810615; US 81264478 A 19810518

Cited Patents: JP 54126426; US 3297879; US 3541521; US 3825746; US 4303914; US 4306147; GB 1376742; JP 56105568

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 8204151	A	E	30		
					Designated States (National): DE GB JP US
					Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
EP 78809	A	E			
					Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
EP 78809	B	E			
					Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Abstract (Basic): WO 8204151 A

The sensing device includes a surface having a repetitive, optically perceptible pattern of passive lines and a detector movable relative to the surface for sensing the direction of crossings of the passive lines. Electrical pulses are generated corresponding to the motion of the detector relative to the surface.

The surface has a line pattern forming checkerboard squares and a four-quadrant detector transmits **data representing** different states as the detector moves across different squares. These states are decoded in a look-up table and the generated electrical signals control X and Y counters of a cursor control. Alternatively the detector is moved over the lines of two colours each associated with vertical or horizontal motion.

1/16

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 78809 B

A relation motion sensing system of the type having a surface with a pattern of **intersecting** passive position- **related lines** thereon and a member movable over the surface, said surface having thereon a first group of parallel lines which reflect one colour and absorb a second colour and a second group of parallel lines which reflect the second colour and absorb the first colour; a detector means housed in the movable member and comprising light source means directed at the surface emitting light of said first and second colours, and light detector means positioned for receiving light reflected from the surface the detector having a plurality of detector cells and producing electrical output signals representing reflection from lines in said first and second groups of lines; and counter means (175) for counting said electrical output signals; characterised in that said first group of lines includes spaced apart lines of the first colour orthogonally **intersected** by spaced apart **lines** of the second colour constituting

said second group, the spacing of said lines in said first and second groups being equal to the width of said **lines** , such that **intersections** of the **lines** , **intersections** of the spaces with the lines and remaining spaces are all optically contrasting horizontally and vertically adjacent squares of identical dimensions formed on said surface in order to form a repetitive pattern, the pattern repeating after crossing two squares in either the horizontal or vertical direction; and in that at least two detector cells are provided in order to detect relative motion in each direction. (12pp)

Title Terms: RELATIVE; MOTION; SENSE; DEVICE; VISUAL; DISPLAY; SYSTEM; MOVE
; MULTI; CELL; DETECT; COMMUNICATE; OPTICAL; ENERGY; PATTERN; PASSIVE;
POSITION; RELATED; LINE

Derwent Class: T04; W05

International Patent Class (Additional): G01B-011/00; G06K-011/06;
G08B-005/36; G08C-019/36

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-F; W05-D03X; W05-D09

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2004/May W1
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S2	362022	BAR OR BARS
S3	1263741	BAND OR BANDS
S4	3513582	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER() (LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L- APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON- FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	6364954	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG- E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	411069	S5(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? - ?)
S7	8795029	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR- ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	3857624	ASSOCIAT?
S9	1306508	CONNECT?
S10	332410	ROW OR ROWS
S11	423155	(MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE- LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING) (3N) (DATA OR INF- ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12	74440	S4(3N) (S1:S3 OR S10)
S13	1505	S12 AND (S6 OR S11)
S14	112767	S4(3N)S7:S9
S15	101	S13 AND S14
S16	33	S15/1999:2004
S17	68	S15 NOT S16
S18	51	RD (unique items)

?t18/7/1-4,7,9,11-12,15-16,31,34,36,45-46

18/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5810681 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9803-6140C-028, C9803-4260-012

Title: Geometric interpretations of algebraic invariants in images of 3D scenes

Author(s): Barrett, E.B.; Payton, P.M.; Marra, P.J.; Brill, M.H.

Author Affiliation: Lockheed Martin Missiles & Space Org., Sunnyvale, CA, USA

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA)

vol.3168 p.286-99

Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

SICI: 0277-786X(1997)3168L:286:GIAI;1-2

Material Identity Number: C574-97290

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0277-786X/97/\$10.00

Conference Title: Vision Geometry VI

Conference Sponsor: SPIE

Conference Date: 28-29 July 1997 Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: We demonstrate for central-projection imaging systems a natural progression of cross-ratio invariant theorems extending from one through three dimensions. In each dimensions there is an invariant quantitative relationship between combinations of geometric entities in image space, and combinations of corresponding geometric entities in object space. In one dimension, when the object points and image points are co-linear, these entities are line segments formed by corresponding pairs of object and image points. The "mother of all invariants" is the invariant **relationship** between **cross** -ratios of products of the lengths of these corresponding line segments in object and image. In two dimensions these geometric entities are triangles formed by corresponding triplets of points in the object and in the image. There exists an invariant **relationship** between **cross** -ratios of products of areas of these corresponding triangles in object and image. The one-and two-dimensional results are well known. Not so well-known is the fact that for the case of multiple images of three-dimensional scenes and objects the geometric entities are triangles (in the images) and tetrahedra (in the objects), and that there exist invariant **linear relationships** between **cross** -ratios of products of the areas of image-triangles and volumes of object-tetrahedra. One objective of our paper is to demonstrate that these linear relationships are established by a uniform pattern of algebraic arguments that extends the cross-ratio invariants in a natural progression from lower to higher dimensions. A second objective is to demonstrate that the resulting cross-ratio invariants can be interpreted as metric properties of geometric entities (e.g. areas of triangles formed by triplets of image points, and volumes of tetrahedra formed by four tuples of object points). A third objective is to demonstrate that these cross-ratios of points in the images, which we can observe directly, are equal to the corresponding cross-ratios of points in the objects, which may not be directly accessible. We use computer simulations to validate the algebraic results we derive in this paper, and 3D graphics to visualize them. (10 Refs)

Subfile: B C

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18/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5711055 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9711-4260-054

Title: Robust computation of intersection graph between two solids

Author(s): Nakamura, H.; Higashi, M.; Hosaka, M.

Author Affiliation: Toyota Technol. Inst., Nagoya, Japan
Journal: Computer Graphics Forum Conference Title: Comput. Graph. Forum
(UK) vol.16, no.3 p.C79-88
Publisher: Blackwell Publishers for Eurographics Assoc,
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: UK
CODEN: CGFODY ISSN: 0167-7055
SICI: 0167-7055(1997)16:3L.c79:RCIG;1-M
Material Identity Number: B332-97003
Conference Title: EUROGRAPHICS 97. The European Association for Computer
Graphics 18th Annual Conference
Conference Sponsor: ERCIM Eur. Res. Consortium for Inf. & Math.; MTA
Hungarian Acad. Sci.; et al
Conference Date: 4-8 Sept. 1997 Conference Location: Budapest, Hungary
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper
(JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: We propose a new robust algorithm for Boolean operations on solid models. The algorithm produces a consistent intersection graph between two input solids whose geometrical **data** are **represented** in floating point numbers. In order to prevent numerical calculation errors and inaccuracy of input data from causing inconsistency of the output, we put higher priority on symbolical connectivity of the edge-face intersection points than their numerical nearness. Each edge-face intersection point is symbolically represented using face names, which generate **connectivity relations** between the **intersection** points and the **intersection line** segments. The symbols with the same connectivity are made into clusters. The **intersection line** segments **connected** together at their end clusters form the intersection graph of two solids. Inconsistency of the connectivity of the clusters is detected and the intersection graph is corrected automatically. We describe the algorithm in detail for polyhedral solids, discuss extension to curved solids, and show its effectiveness by some examples of Boolean operations for two solids whose faces intersect at a very small angle. (14 Refs)

Subfile: C

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18/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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5703651 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9711-6140C-076, C9711-1250-054

Title: Finding geometric and structural information from 2D image frames

Author(s): Jaitly, R.; Fraser, D.A.

Author Affiliation: Vision & Robotics Lab., Dept. of Electron. & Electr. Eng., London, UK

Conference Title: Proceedings IWISPO '96. Third International Workshop on Image and Signal Processing on the Theme of Advances in Computational Intelligence p.585-8

Editor(s): Mertziros, B.G.; Liatsis, P.

Publisher: Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: Netherlands xx+708 pp.

ISBN: 0 444 82587 8 Material Identity Number: XX97-00409

Conference Title: Proceedings of Third International Workshop on Image and Signal Processing on the Theme of Advances in Computational Intelligence (ISBN 0 444 82587 8)

Conference Sponsor: IEEE; Inst. Meas. & Control; Control Technol. Transfer Network

Conference Date: 4-7 Nov. 1996 Conference Location: Manchester, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The paper describes the process of obtaining geometric and structural information, in the form of relational tables, from two-dimensional intensity image frames. The process is divided into two subprocesses: the heuristic edge follower and the structure binding algorithm. The first subprocess searches an intensity image to locate and extract potential edges satisfying some criteria and fits linear equations

to them using linear regression analysis. The second subprocess finds valid **intersections** between these **linear** equations and hence obtains the structural **relationship** between these **intersections**. The outcome of the process is a relational table, containing all vertices found and the relationships between them, for the given intensity image. The process has been tested on a number of rigid, planar-faced three-dimensional objects, producing accurate relational tables from the given views of the objects. The process is described with reference to one such object and the performance in terms of processing time is reported. (12 Refs)

Subfile: B C

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18/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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5318981 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9608-6160S-024

Title: An algorithm for automatic generation of contour map

Author(s): Byung-Tae Jang; In-Kyoung Lee; Chi-Jung Hwang

Journal: Journal of KISS(A) (Computer Systems and Theory) vol.23, no.4

p.351-7

Publisher: Korea Inf. Sci. Soc,

Publication Date: April 1996 Country of Publication: South Korea

CODEN: CKNOF2 ISSN: 0258-9125

SICI: 0258-9125(199604)23:4L.351:AAGC;1-E

Material Identity Number: E345-96007

Language: Korean Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: This study presents algorithm to automatically generate a contour map which is a basic tool for analyzing the spatial data. This algorithm, which is designed for the regular **grid data**, operates on a subgrid with the 8 edges which consist of the lines connecting four nodes and the center point. It is recognized and proved that a contour **line intersects** 3-6 edges in a subgrid, if we have the constraint that the contour line value is not equal to each of the four node-values, and as a result, the **crossed contour line** patterns in a subgrid are classified by 7 possible cases. Based on these contour line patterns, this algorithm can solve the ambiguous **connection** problem for **intersection** points. The algorithm is validated and tested on a number of possible data sets. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

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18/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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4664330 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9406-4240-072

Title: Experimental results on the crossover point in satisfiability problems

Author(s): Crawford, J.M.; Auton, L.D.

Author Affiliation: AT&T Bell Labs., Murray Hill, NJ, USA

p.21-7

Publisher: AAAI Press, Menlo Park, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA xxii+869 pp.

ISBN: 0 262 51071 5

Conference Title: Proceedings of AAAI-93 and IAAI-93

Conference Sponsor: American Assoc. Artificial Intelligence

Conference Date: 11-15 July 1993 Conference Location: Washington, DC, USA

Availability: MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Determining whether a propositional theory is satisfiable is a prototypical example of an NP-complete problem. Further, a large number of problems that occur in **knowledge representation**, learning, planning,

and other areas of AI are essentially satisfiability problems. This paper reports on a series of experiments to determine the location of the crossover point-the point at which half the randomly generated propositional theories with a given number of variables and given number of clauses are satisfiable-and to assess the **relationship** of the **crossover** point to the difficulty of determining satisfiability. We have found empirically that, for 3-SAT, the number of clauses at the **crossover** point is a **linear** function of the number of variables. This result is of theoretical interest since it is not clear why such a linear relationship should exist, but it is also of practical interest since recent experiments (Mitchell et al. 92; Cheeseman et al. 91) indicate that the most computationally difficult problems tend to be found near the crossover point. We have also found that for random 3-SAT problems below the crossover point, the average time complexity of satisfiability problems seems empirically to grow linearly with problem size. At and above the crossover point the complexity seems to grow exponentially, but the rate of growth seems to be greatest near the crossover point. (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

18/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4518197 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9312-6120-027

Title: Multisearch techniques for implementing data structures on a mesh-connected computer

Author(s): Atallah, M.J.; Miller, R.; Dehne, F.; Rau-Chaplin, A.; Jyh-Jong Tsay

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN, USA

Conference Title: SPAA '91. 3rd Annual ACM Symposium on Parallel Algorithms and Architectures p.204-14

Publisher: ACM Press, Baltimore, MD, USA

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: USA ix+374 pp.

ISBN: 0 89791 438 4

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 89791 438 4/91/0007/0204\$01.50

Conference Sponsor: ACM; IEEE; EATCS

Conference Date: 21-24 July 1991 Conference Location: Hilton Head, SC, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The multisearch problem consists of efficiently performing $O(n)$ search processes on a **data** structure **modeled** as a graph G with n constant-degree nodes. Denote by r the length of the longest search path associated with a search process, and assume that the paths are determined 'on-line'. The authors solve the multisearch problem in $O(\text{square root } n + r \text{ square root } n / \log n)$ time on a $\text{square root } n^*$ $\text{square root } n$ mesh-connected computer. For most data structures, the search path traversed when answering one search query has length $r = O(\log n)$. For these cases, their algorithm processes $O(n)$ such queries in asymptotically optimal time, $O(\text{square root } n)$. The classes of graphs considered contain most of the important data structures that arise in practice (ranging from simple trees to Kirkpatrick hierarchical search DAGs). Multisearch is a useful abstraction that models many specific problems and can be used to implement parallel data structures on a mesh. Applications include interval trees and the **related** multiple interval **intersection** search, well as hierarchical representations of polyhedra and its many applications (e.g. **lines**-polyhedron **intersection** queries, multiple tangent plane determination, intersecting convex polyhedra, and three-dimensional convex hull).. (9 Refs)

Subfile: C

18/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03673894 INSPEC Abstract Number: A90103554

Title: The response of the broad emission line region to ionizing continuum variations

Author(s): Robinson, A.; Perez, E.

Author Affiliation: Inst. of Astron., Cambridge, UK

Journal: Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society vol.244,
no.1 p.138-48

Publication Date: 1 May 1990 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: MNRAA4 ISSN: 0035-8711

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0035-8711/90/\$05.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The variability of the broad emission lines in Seyfert galaxies is naturally explained in terms of photo-ionization models of the broad line region (BLR) as the response of the emitting gas to changes in the central ionizing continuum. The authors analyse the response to a single continuum event of a simple model of the BLR consisting of an ensemble of line-emitting clouds non-uniformly distributed within a spherical shell. The results indicate that **cross - correlation** analyses and other methods of interpreting variability data are model dependent and, by themselves, do not necessarily yield useful constraints on the effective size of the BLR. The authors find that tighter limits can, in principle, be derived if both the **cross - correlation** and the **line** auto-correlation functions are used together as constraints on the models. (27 Refs)

Subfile: A

18/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03279316 INSPEC Abstract Number: A89016209

Title: The discrete correlation function: a new method for analyzing unevenly sampled variability data

Author(s): Edelson, R.A.; Krolik, J.H.

Author Affiliation: Center for Astron. & Space Astrophys., Colorado Univ., Boulder, CO, USA

Journal: Astrophysical Journal vol.333, no.2, pt.1 p.646-59

Publication Date: 15 Oct. 1988 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: ASJOAB ISSN: 0004-637X

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: A method of measuring correlation functions without interpolating in the temporal domain, 'the discrete correlation function', is introduced. It provides an assumption-free representation of the correlation measured in the data and allows meaningful error estimates. This method avoids the problem of spurious correlations at zero lag due to correlated errors. It is shown that physical interpretation of the **cross - correlation** function of two series believed to be related by a convolution requires knowledge of the input function's fluctuation power spectrum. In the case of AGN **line -continuum cross - correlation** functions, the interpretation also involves model dependence in the form of symmetry assumptions and must take into account intrinsic scale bias. Application to published data for Akn 120 and NGC 4151 illustrates this method's capabilities. No correlation was found for the optical data for Akn 120, but the ultraviolet HGC 4151 data show a strong correlation. (19 Refs)

Subfile: A

18/7/15 (Item 2 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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1787358 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A274 915/8

Usefulness of Compile-Time Restructuring of LGDF Programs in Throughput-Critical Applications

(Master's thesis, Sep 91-Sep 93)

Cross, D. M.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.

Corp. Source Codes: 019895000; 251450

Sep 93 56p

Languages: English Document Type: Thesis

Journal Announcement: GRAI9409

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

In this thesis, Large Grain Data Flow (LGDF) **representation** of parallelism is applied to throughout-critical applications that process periodically arriving **data**. The applications are **represented** by directed acyclic graphs in which a vertex represents an indivisible node program execution and an arc **represents data** flow from its source node to sink node. The machine and graph parameters are assumed to be such that the time to transfer one unit of data is comparable to the time to execute one operation at a processor. The machine model consists of a set of processors connected to a set of memory modules by a **cross - bar interconnection** network. Execution of LGDF graphs on such machines either requires a run-time mechanism to dispatch executable nodes on available processors or a compile-time static scheduling of nodes to processors. The former approach, although flexible and robust, suffers from contention-related overhead and the latter, although capable of eliminating contention, is rigid and computationally intensive. It is shown by simulation that throughput can be improved when compile-time graph restructuring is coupled with simple first-come-first-serve dispatching. The restructuring is based on selectively adding control dependencies between graph nodes. This technique, called the revolving cylinder analysis, is shown to be an effective framework for achieving communication/computation overlap and reducing memory contention. Revolving Cylinder(RC), Start-After-Finish(SAF), Start-After-Start(SAS), Large Grain Data FLOW(LGDF) Systems.

18/7/16 (Item 3 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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1436198 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A205 708/1

Linear Correlation between the P-31 NMR Shifts of Cyclic Phosphines and the O-17 Shifts of the Corresponding Phosphine Oxides

Szewczyk, J. ; Linehan, K. ; Quin, L. D.

Massachusetts Univ., Amherst. Dept. of Chemistry.

Corp. Source Codes: 010574004; 400721

Sponsor: Army Research Office, Research Triangle Park, NC.

Report No.: ARO-24512.3-CH

1988 7p

Languages: English Document Type: Journal article

Journal Announcement: GRAI8914

Pub. in Phosphorus and Sulfur, v37 p35-40 1988.

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: DAAL03-86-K-0159; NSF-CHE84-05826

The O-17 NMR shifts for phosphine oxides based on six different heterocyclic ring systems, **representing 16 data** points, were plotted against the P-31 shifts of the corresponding phosphines. A linear correlation with $R=0.96$ resulted. Each heterocyclic system occupied its own region of the **correlation line**, with no **overlap**. There was no **correlation** between the O-17 NMR shifts and the P-31 shifts of the phosphine oxides. Keywords: Phosphorus NMR, Oxygen nmr, Phosphine oxides, Phosphines, Aminophosphines. Reprints. (mjm)

18/7/31 (Item 6 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)
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02015057 E.I. Monthly No: EI8609082411 E.I. Yearly No: EI86030730
Title: VISUAL DEFINITION OF SCREEN STRUCTURES.
Author: Anon
Source: IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin v 28 n 12 May 1986 p 5539-5540
Publication Year: 1986
CODEN: IBMTAA ISSN: 0018-8689
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 8609
Abstract: An arrangement is described for use with an interactive data processing system which establishes a visual definition for screen structures in order to distinguish the use of lines to define multiple screen structures as single entities instead of multiple entities. In multiple window systems, lines are used to define the borders of their windows, pop structures, and areas within these structures. Typically, these **lines connect** at all **intersection** points to form, what appears to the operator to be, a single screen structure with multiple pieces instead of multiple structures with multiple pieces.

18/7/34 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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06769181 Genuine Article#: ZQ712 Number of References: 60
Title: The cross-over effect in unilateral neglect - Modelling detailed data in the line - bisection task
Author(s): Monaghan P (REPRINT) ; Shillcock R
Corporate Source: UNIV EDINBURGH,CTR COGNIT SCI, 2 BUCCLEUCH PL/EDINBURGH EH8 9LW/MIDLOTHIAN/SCOTLAND/ (REPRINT)
Journal: BRAIN, 1998, V121, 5 (MAY), P907-921
ISSN: 0006-8950 Publication date: 19980500
Publisher: OXFORD UNIV PRESS, GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The **line - bisection** task is the standard assessment of unilateral visual neglect. It supplies one effect, the crossover effect, that challenges models of neglect: in left neglect, the rightward displacement of the midpoint of the line becomes a left displacement for small lines. We review the various attempts to account for the crossover effect, before describing a computational model of performance in the **line - bisection** task that produces a cross-over effect quite naturally in its damaged state. The model trades on aspects of several current theories of neglect, including independent attentional processing in the two hemispheres, each of which possesses an attentional gradient in which the contralateral field is accentuated. We assume a small residual noise, along the same gradient, in the damaged hemisphere. When lesioned to simulate right hemisphere damage, the model produces **line bisections** similar to human performance, in terms of the relationship with **line** length, a variable **crossover** point for the smaller lines, and an amelioration of performance with leftside, but not rightside cueing.

18/7/36 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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06351264 Genuine Article#: YL668 Number of References: 17
Title: Transect relascope sampling for assessing coarse woody debris: The case of a pi/2 relascope angle
Author(s): Stahl G (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: SWEDISH UNIV AGR SCI,DEPT FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT &

GEOMAT/S-90183 UMEA//SWEDEN/ (REPRINT)
Journal: SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF FOREST RESEARCH, 1997, V12, N4, P375-381
ISSN: 0282-7581 Publication date: 19970000
Publisher: SCANDINAVIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS, PO BOX 2959 TOYEN, JOURNAL
DIVISION CUSTOMER SERVICE, N-0608 OSLO, NORWAY
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: In transect relascope sampling, a wide-angle relascope is used along survey lines for selecting a sample of objects that extend linearly in the plane, e.g. downed logs. The method is closely **related** to **line intersect** (intercept) sampling. In this article, a special case of the transect relascope technique is studied. Using a $\pi/2$ radian relascope angle, the method becomes invariant to the orientation of the line objects in the population. The reason is that the area of inclusion around objects, through which a survey line should pass for an object to be included, turns out to be circular. In analytical studies and Monte Carlo simulations, the cost-efficiency of transect relascope and **line intersect** sampling is evaluated. It is found that transect relascope sampling is a competitive alternative to **line intersect** sampling in inventories of the total volume of coarse woody debris (in the form of downed logs:) in forest compartments.

18/7/45 (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01608315 ORDER NO: AAD98-10253
NAMED ENTITIES" AS A SOURCE FOR TEXT VISUALIZATION (DATA REDUCTION)
Author: TAYLOR, KATHRYN BURROUGHS
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY (0076)
Mentor: COLLEEN COTTER
Source: VOLUME 58/09-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 3501. 231 PAGES

Advances in computer graphics have allowed the development of many dynamic methods for portraying numerical **data** to be evaluated **visually**. Visualization technology previously was used by scientists and engineers to represent widely different types of simultaneously occurring information as a single, understandable picture. However, not all data to be evaluated and reduced, such as text, can be easily translated to numbers. Visualization of text seeks to distill large volumes of textual information into a manageable and relevant quantity and then present it in a readily comprehensible graphic format.

This dissertation examines "named entities"--proper nouns that are names of people, places, and things, plus numerical and time expressions--as a primary data reduction technique to support text visualization. It also explores relationships existing in text among named entities (NEs) that visualization technology can exploit. The elaboration relation of Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) provides one basis for capturing the relationships, and a **knowledge representation** formalism, conceptual **graphs**, expresses the relationships.

Classifying named entities by type (name of person, place, organization, or thing, numerical or time expression) reveals features of the text collection. The object:attribute relationship between a named entity and a descriptive noun phrase can be discovered by pattern matching. Cue phrases can signal relationships between text spans. Hierarchical (hypernym, hyponym) and meronymous relationships (whole:part, set:member) can also predict a **connection** between text spans. **Crossing** document **lines** can be accomplished by cross-referencing named entities occurring in the entire collection and selecting a perspective from which to view it.

Enabling the identification of named entities and relationships in a text collection allows techniques such as starfields and 3-D topological maps, icons, lenses, animation, and temporal slice views to be used to manipulate, sort, categorize, and select text. The research performed here attempts to walk a useful line between breadth and depth in the consideration of a technology, text visualization, that is in the very

earliest stages of its development.

18/7/46 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R) File 94:JICST-EPlus

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03001620 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0897022 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Qualitative Geometric Reasoning Aided Design.

MURAKAMI TAMOTSU (1); WADA YOSHIHIRO (1); NAKAJIMA NAOMASA (1); SAKUMA TOMOMICHI (2)

(1) Univ. of Tokyo, Fac. of Eng.; (2) EnutitiDetatsushin
Nippon Kikai Gakkai Sekkei Kogaku, Shisutemu Bumon Koenkai Koen Ronbunshu,
1996, VOL.6th, PAGE.32-35, FIG.8, TBL.2, REF.3

JOURNAL NUMBER: L1283AAD

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 621-11 681.3:658.51

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: In such problems as early stages of machine design, and layout,
it seems that we can process and reason about geometries qualitatively,
even in the absence of qualitative and numerical information. To give
computers similar ability, we propose the idea of qualitative
computational geometry as a general method of solving spatial reasoning
problems. Qualitative computational geometry consists of algorithms to
determine (judge or assume) such geometric **relations** as **intersection**
of **line** segments based not on quantitative and numerical values but
on qualitative relations between coordinates. A Prolog-based
qualitative computational geometry library is implemented and applied
to a qualitative train scheduling problem as an example to confirm the
efficacy and potential of the proposed idea and the implemented
library. (author abst.)

?

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2004/Apr
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Set	Items	Description
S1	8899	RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL- INEA?
S2	1525	BAR OR BARS
S3	358	BAND OR BANDS
S4	9496	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER() (LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L- APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON- FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	29180	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG- E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	3130	S5(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? - ?)
S7	11614	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR- ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	6811	ASSOCIAT?
S9	13156	CONNECT?
S10	401	ROW OR ROWS
S11	87	S4(3N) (S1:S3 OR S10)
S12	3	S11 AND S6
S13	1671	(MODEL? ? OR MODELED OR MODELLED OR MODELING OR MODELLING)- (3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S14	2	S13 AND S11
S15	4	S12 OR S14

15/9/1

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01193224 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: BHPViewer (193224)

Interactive Network Technologies Inc (INT) (626961)
2901 Wilcrest #100
Houston, TX 77042 United States
TELEPHONE: (713) 975-7434

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

BHPViewer, offered by Interactive Network Technologies (INT), supports the local and remote viewing of multidimensional geophysical, geological, and **model data**. The system provides Web-based data analysis features. It includes view and data layer synchronization features. Processed seismic volumes and reservoir simulation output can be linked to original data. BHPViewer includes trend analysis and horizon picking features. Users can pick horizons on gathers, inlines, and **cross - lines**. The system includes optional horizon amplitude graph display features. BHPViewer handles large, multidimensional datasets. A transpose utility streamlines access to 3D data. The system has cursor tracking, CGM output, and zooming features. An evaluation version of BHPViewer can be requested through the INT Web site.

DESCRIPTORS: Earth Sciences; GIS; Graphics for Science & Engineering;
Models; Oil & Gas Exploration; Petroleum Industry; Seismic Analysis

HARDWARE: Hardware Independent

OPERATING SYSTEM: Open Systems
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: XML
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro; Workstation
POTENTIAL USERS: Multidimensional Data Viewing
PRICE: Available upon request; Internet demo available

REVISION DATE: 20040415

15/9/2

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00143148 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: CrimeStat II (142484)

TITLE: CrimeStat II: On the Geostatistical Scene
AUTHOR: Brodsky, Harold
SOURCE: GeoSpatial Solutions, v12 n11 p49(4) Nov 2002
ISSN: 1529-7403
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.geospatial-online.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

With Ned Levine & Associates' CrimeStat II, a program developed under grants from NIJ that analyzes crime incident locations, users can save results in ESRI's ArcView, Spatial Analyst, and Atlas GIS, as well as MapInfo and Golden Software's Surfa for Windows format. The icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd/crime_stat.html site also has a set of sample data files and a user manual made up of about 500 pages of documentation and readable explanations of statistical methods used. To do a statistical analysis with CrimeStat, users input data observations that determine a location through the **intersection** of two nonparallel **lines**. For defining location points, an established plane coordinate system, a custom rectangular grid, or spherical coordinates can be used. Data can be imported as DBF files or users can indicate on the first column of the spreadsheet the x and y coordinates for data points. CrimeStat also can accept data input in shape file and ASCII formats. Users can compute many descriptive statistics, including spatial measures for central tendency and dispersion; clustering; hot spots; and spatial modeling. Testers worked with examples from the vendor to show how users can merge CrimeStat statistical output, including those related to car thefts and vehicle crashes, in a geographical **information** system (GIS) map **display**. Those who do not have GIS also can use CrimeStat standalone, which could be a good choice for educational uses.

COMPANY NAME: Ned Levine & Associates (734683)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Output Samples
DESCRIPTORS: Content Providers; GIS; Mapping; Police Departments
REVISION DATE: 20030330

15/9/3

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00109727 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: GEO/SQL (203581); Modular GIS Environment (MGE) (401765);
ArcCAD (362352); Autodesk Map (075736)

TITLE: CAD/GIS Integration: Modern Technology Merges The Best Of Both
Worlds

AUTHOR: Schutzberg, Adena

SOURCE: GIS World, v11 n6 p54(4) Jun 1998

ISSN: 0897-5507

HOME PAGE: <http://www.gisworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Early CAD-based GIS products include Facilities Mapping Systems by the company of the same name, Generation 5 Corporation's (now Geo/SQL's) Geo/SQL, and Intergraph Corporation's Modular GIS Environment (MGE). Newcomers in the field include ArcCAD from ESRI Incorporated, AutoCAD Map by Autodesk, and GeoGraphics by Bentley Systems. All of these products include CAD and GIS tools. This is similar to a clock radio in that two formerly disparate functions have been combined in one product. However, they are different in that there is more difference between GIS and CAD than between a clock and a radio. The combination is tricky. Most CAD maps were designed for creating hard-copy plots, not for GIS. These maps may not be 'clean' enough for GIS. That is, **lines** may not **meet** precisely, data may be in a coordinate system not compatible with other data, etc. The two technologies have different goals. CAD comes from the drafting field, GIS arose from topology, a representation of the earth's features. CAD users of these combined tools must take on a new way of viewing **visual information**. The newest capability in the GIS-CAD products is data integration--the ability for the GIS tools to understand and work with the CAD data. ESRI's ArcView, Intergraph's GeoMedia, and Autodesk's Autodesk World have this ability. On the enterprise level, GeoMedia, Bentley System's ModelServer Continuum, ESRI's Spatial Database Engine, and Autodesk's system-in-process offer solutions integrated with databases. The DBMS systems store large files in support of both CAD and GIS users.

COMPANY NAME: Geo/SQL Corp (462314); Intergraph Corp (253979); ESRI
(082457); Autodesk Inc (134732)

SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts

DESCRIPTORS: AutoCAD; CAD; GIS; Integration Software; Mapping

REVISION DATE: 20030330

15/9/4

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00074635 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: FlowModel Windows 1.0 (551856)

TITLE: FlowModel streamlines process re-engineering by managing data
and...

AUTHOR: Heck, Mike

SOURCE: InfoWorld, v17 n9 p108(1) Feb 27, 1995

ISSN: 0199-6649

HOME PAGE: <http://www.infoworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

Arcland's FlowModel for Windows 1.0 has some advantages over drawing programs and first-generation flowchart packages. FlowModel does not include any awkward drawing tools, and lets users make use of the **data** behind the **model**. A palette of predesigned shapes can be used to create the flow chart. The shapes can be used for organizational charts, data flows, and ISO 9000 charts. When a symbol group is moved, the software will automatically reroute connectors so existing **lines** are not **crossed**. FlowModel will also automatically reposition annotations. FlowModel is very good at capturing and attaching data to symbols. Users can import and export data only in ASCII format. The program's interface is Microsoft Office compatible, however. There are no simulation capabilities, and no way to run a process with different variables, then compare the results.

PRICE: \$495

COMPANY NAME: Arcland Inc (601403)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Business Graphics; Business Process Management; IBM PC &
Compatibles; Logic **Diagramming** ; Logical **Data Modeling** ; Windows
REVISION DATE: 19950630
?

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/May 07
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 The Gale group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/May 10
(c)2004 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/May 07
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/May 10
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2004/May 07
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2004/May W2
(c) 2004 Mass. Med. Soc.
File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports 1995-2004/May W1
(c) 2004 NewsRx
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2004/May W1
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Set	Items	Description
S1	7614200	RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL- INEA?
S2	825746	BAR OR BARS
S3	512485	BAND OR BANDS
S4	6456698	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER() (LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L- APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON- FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	7852783	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG- E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	374661	S5(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? - ?)
S7	10668784	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR- ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	5996796	ASSOCIAT?
S9	3349671	CONNECT?
S10	276755	ROW OR ROWS
S11	176985	(MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE- LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING) (3N) (DATA OR INF- ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12	85394	S4(3N) (S1:S3 OR S10)
S13	365	S12(S) (S6 OR S11)
S14	192590	S4(3N)S7:S9
S15	13	S13(S)S14
S16	2	S15/1999:2004
S17	11	S15 NOT S16
S18	7	RD (unique items)
?		

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/May W1
(c) 2004 BIOSIS
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/May W1
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 73:EMBASE 1974-2004/May W1
(c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V.
File 162:Global Health 1983-2004/Mar
(c) 2004 CAB International

Set	Items	Description
S1	1868319	RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTILINEA?
S2	30762	BAR OR BARS
S3	293568	BAND OR BANDS
S4	3044233	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER() (LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR LAPPING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CONFLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	2479573	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAGE? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	66012	S5(3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? - ?)
S7	6140446	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERRELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	3657888	ASSOCIAT?
S9	450365	CONNECT?
S10	29217	ROW OR ROWS
S11	127668	(MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODELLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING) (3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12	1194	VERTICE? ?
S13	20117	(S4 OR S12) (3N) (S1:S3 OR S10)
S14	403	S13 AND (S6 OR S11)
S15	39768	S4(3N)S7:S9
S16	21	S14 AND S15
S17	13	S16/1999:2004
S18	8	S16 NOT S17
S19	4	RD (unique items)
		?

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2003/Dec(Updated 040402)
 (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
 File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200427
 (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent
 File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Apr W04
 (c) 2004 European Patent Office
 File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040422,UT=20040415
 (c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	11	AU='POSTON D':AU='POSTON DAVID'
S2	36	AU='POSTON T':AU='POSTON TIMOTHY INTRO NATIONAL UNIV OF SI- NGAPOR'
S3	52	AU='RAGHAVAN R':AU='RAGHAVAN RAGHU DR'
S4	6	AU='RAPPEL J K':AU='RAPPEL JAMES KOLENCHERY'
S5	9	S1 AND S2:S4
S6	210441	WEAV? OR WOVEN? ?
S7	4	S1:S4 AND S6

7/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013193326 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-365199/200031
XRPX Acc No: N00-273334

Computer graphics based visual representation of diagnosis, treatment planning in medical field, involves generating intersection between ribbon groups which visually indicates relation of data groups

Patent Assignee: JOHNS HOPKINS SINGAPORE PTE LTD (UYJO)

Inventor: POSTON D ; POSTON T ; RAGHAVAN R ; RAPPEL J K

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200025229	A1	20000504	WO 99SG103	A	19991022	200031 B
AU 9964941	A	20000515	AU 9964941	A	19991022	200039
EP 1125218	A1	20010822	EP 99952882	A	19991022	200149
			WO 99SG103	A	19991022	
SG 87009	A1	20020319	SG 983834	A	19981027	200234
JP 2002528820	W	20020903	WO 99SG103	A	19991022	200273
			JP 2000578745	A	19991022	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SG 983834 A 19981027

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200025229 A1 E 38 G06F-017/00

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 9964941 A G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200025229

EP 1125218 A1 E G06F-017/00 Based on patent WO 200025229

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

SG 87009 A1 G06F-017/00

JP 2002528820 W 38 G06T-001/00 Based on patent WO 200025229

Abstract (Basic): WO 200025229 A1

NOVELTY - Data groups (10,12) of elongate ribbons are generated in visually distinct manner for graphic display. Corresponding data groups are attached to each ribbon. By **weaving** the two ribbons in visually distinct form, an overlapping intersection point is generated. The intersection provides visual indication of relation between data groups that can be readily ascertained by viewing the displayed graphic image.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for visually representing data group relations in CG image.

USE - In medical field for visually representing diagnosis, treatment planning, management and monitoring of patient.

ADVANTAGE - The use of color to define data groups and variation of ribbon with enhance user friendly nature of data **weaver** methodology. The intersection of ribbons carry differing significants that greatly enhances the ability of user to ascertain interrelations. The **weave** map allows the general analogy of direction to represent flow of process without restriction of strict sequencing.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the computer generated **weave** pattern of ribbon groups.

Data groups (10,12)
pp; 38 DwgNo 1/10
Title Terms: COMPUTER; GRAPHIC; BASED; VISUAL; REPRESENT; DIAGNOSE; TREAT;
PLAN; MEDICAL; FIELD; GENERATE; INTERSECT; RIBBON; GROUP; VISUAL;
INDICATE; RELATED; DATA; GROUP
Derwent Class: S05; T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00; G06T-001/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/00; G06F-017/50;
G06F-017/60; G06F-019/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-D07; T01-J06A1; T01-J10C2

7/TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

Upholstery cover for public passenger vehicle seat - with fabric layer,
abrasion-resistant fabric layer, wire mesh, and fire-retardant fabric
layers to reduce smoke and flame risk

7/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01164242

INFORMATICS SYSTEM WEAVES
INFORMATIKSYSTEM VERBINDUNGEN
LIGNES ENTRECROISEES POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Singapore 117597, (SG), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

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POSTON, Timothy , 14 Whitchurch Road, Singapore 138822, (SG)
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Singapore 640812, (SG)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Powell, Timothy John (69723), Eric Potter Clarkson, Park View House, 58
The Ropewalk, Nottingham NG1 5DD, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1125218 A1 010822 (Basic)
WO 200025229 000504

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99952882 991022; WO 99SG103 991022

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): SG 9803834 981027

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/00

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 000628 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))

Application: 000628 A1 International application entering European
phase

Application: 010822 A1 Published application with search report

Examination: 010822 A1 Date of request for examination: 20010511

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

7/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00561856 **Image available**

INFORMATICS SYSTEM WEAVES
LIGNES ENTRECROISEES POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

JOHNS HOPKINS SINGAPORE PTE LTD,
POSTON David,
POSTON Timothy,
RAGHAVAN Raghu,
RAPPEL James Kolenchery,

Inventor(s):

POSTON David ,
POSTON Timothy ,
RAGHAVAN Raghu ,
RAPPEL James Kolenchery

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200025229 A1 20000504 (WO 0025229)
Application: WO 99SG103 19991022 (PCT/WO SG9900103)
Priority Application: SG 983834 19981027
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM
AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 8916

English Abstract

The invention is a method of visually representing the relationships between data and actions, including a time dimension where this is required. It does this through the representation of items of data as "ribbons" which are "woven" in a pattern appropriate to the subject, and by using different visual arrangement for the intersections between these ribbons in order to convey different meanings. These arrangements include straight forward under-and-over intersections, but also use the metaphor of one or two longitudinal slits in one ribbon through which the other ribbon is threaded. The use of intersections with differing symbolic significance makes it possible to represent in two dimensional form a level of complexity which would otherwise require three dimension to be visualised. This form of **weave** diagram is particularly useful for data handling and data mining applications on computers and can be used as the basis for a graphical user interface.